

# Dispersion Measurements at VUV-FEL

FEL R&D Program - Week2 2006

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# Overview

## INTERMEDIATE GOAL

Obtain a dispersion in the undulator smaller than 1 cm in both planes

## GOAL of WEEK2

Re-measure dispersion and perform 1st dispersion correction

## DIFFICULTIES (week2)

Unstable machine

## ACHIEVEMENTS (week2)

- Re-measured dispersion downstream ACC1 & ACC2/3
- First try to correct dispersion & orbit
- Global orbit correction performed
- Dispersion response measured for H8DBC2 & H11DBC2

# How we want to correct (I)

We want to correct both orbit and dispersion, using the orbit and dispersion response matrices

➤ Orbit response term

$$O_{i,j} = \frac{\Delta x_i}{\Delta \theta_j}$$

➤ Dispersion response term

$$D_{i,j} = \frac{\Delta D_i}{\Delta \theta_j}$$

$\Delta x_i / \Delta D_i$  -----> change of the orbit / dispersion at the BPM  $i$   
 $\Delta \theta_i$  -----> change of the kick angle of the steerer  $j$

## How we want to correct (II)

- Required steps:

1. Calculate and/or measure orbit/dispersion response matrices

2. Measure actual orbit/dispersion  $x_{\text{meas}}$  &  $d_{\text{meas}}$

3. Compute corrector strengths

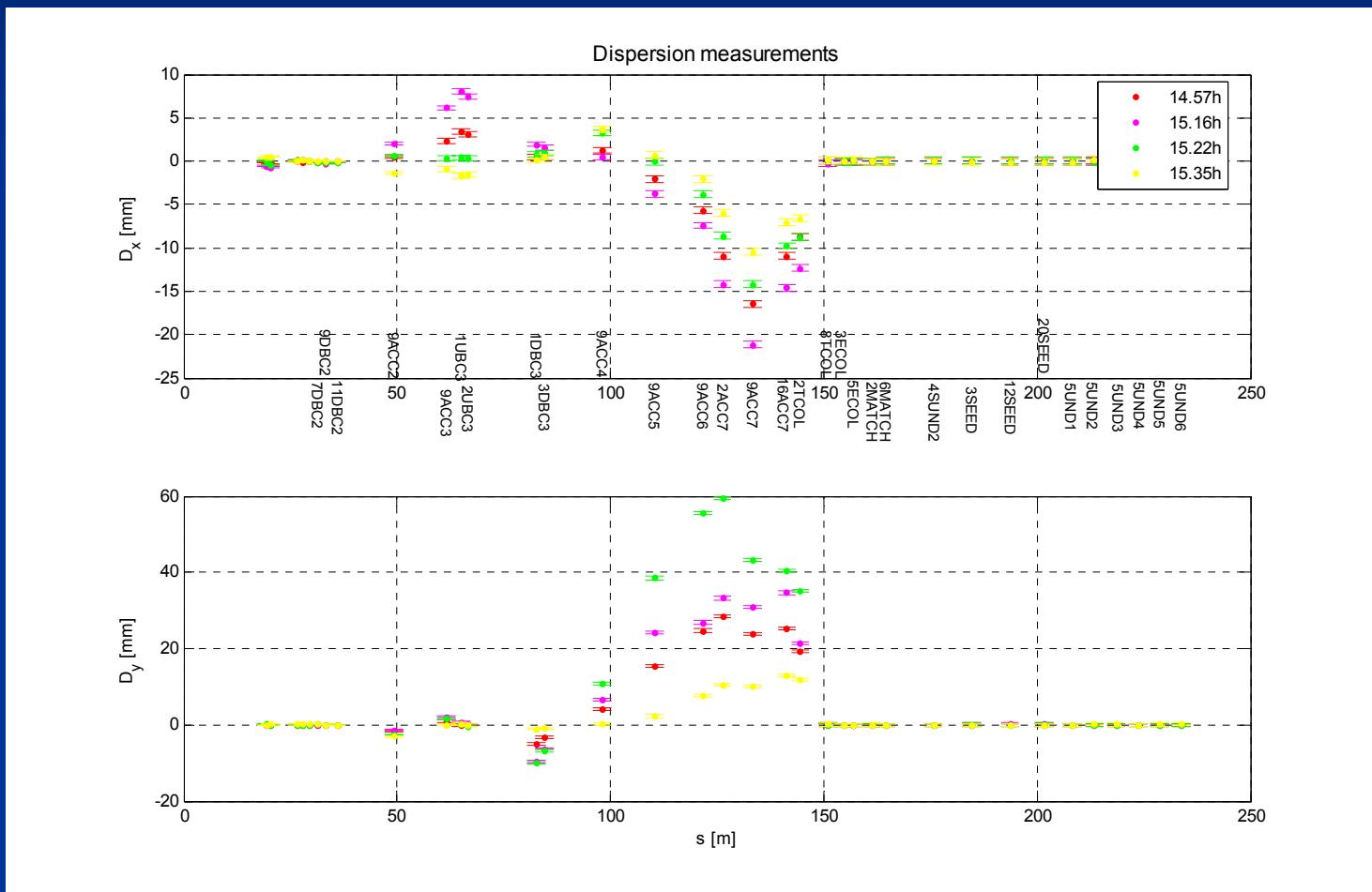
4. Apply corrector currents

5. Repeat 2-3-4 until satisfactory result

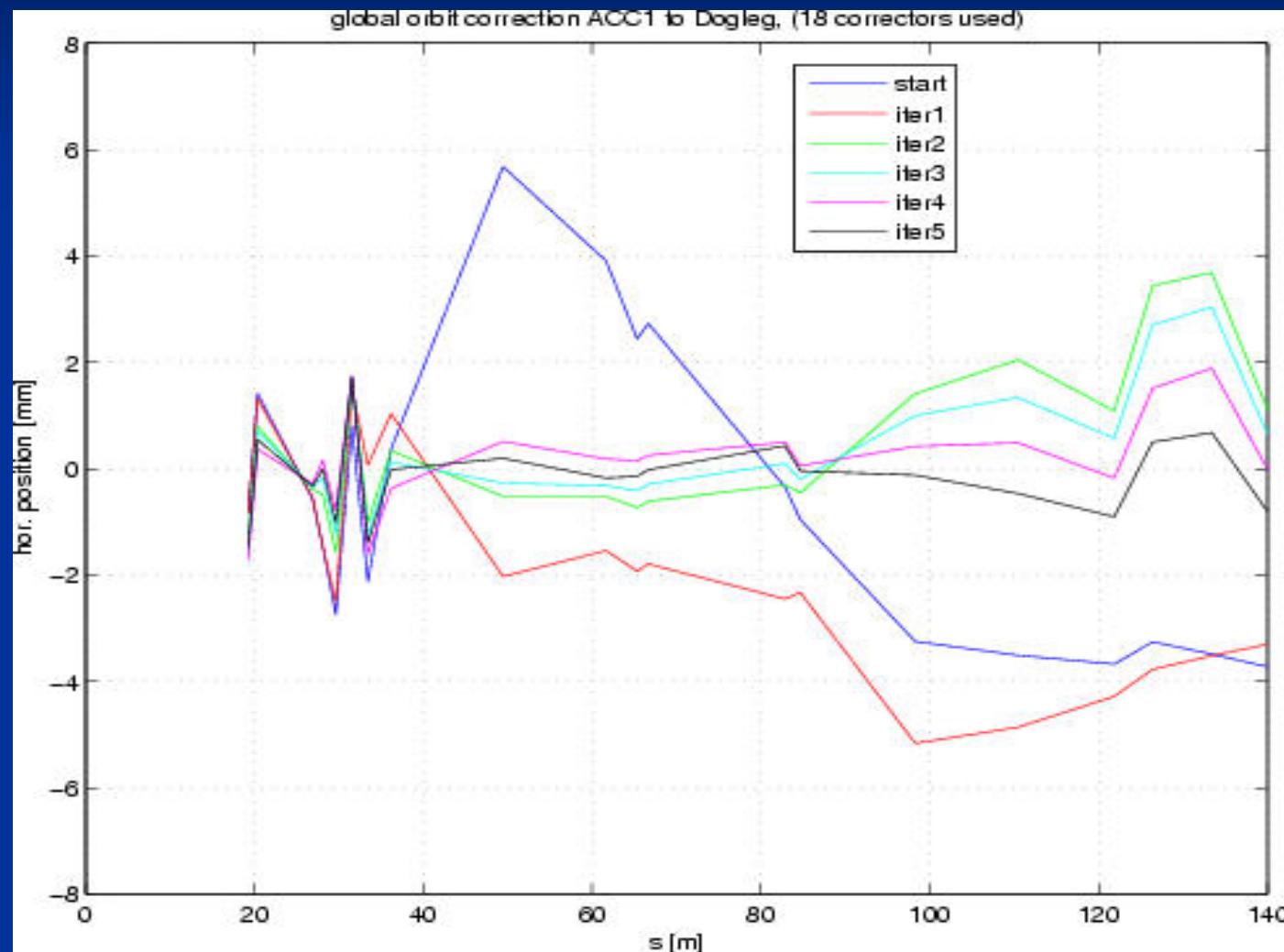
$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{\underline{O}} \cdot (1-w) \\ \underline{\underline{D}} \cdot w \end{pmatrix} \cdot \underline{\Delta\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{x} \cdot (1-w) \\ \underline{d} \cdot w \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum \left[ \left( \frac{x_{\text{meas}}}{d_{\text{meas}}} \right) - \left( \frac{\underline{x}}{\underline{d}} \right) \right]^2 = \min \Rightarrow \underline{\Delta\theta}$$

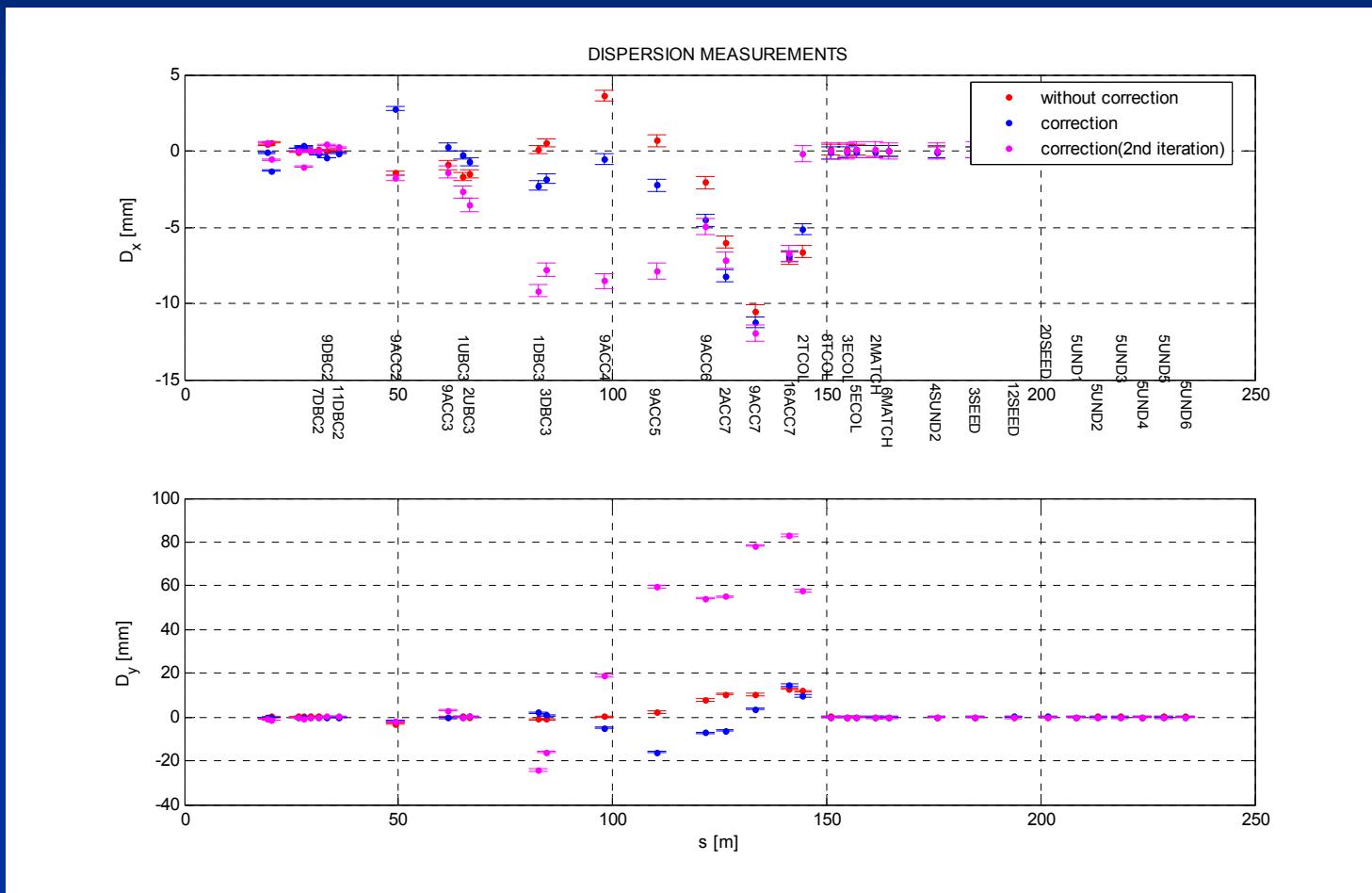
# Difficulties: unstable machine



# 1<sup>st</sup> try to correct global trajectory ✓



# 1<sup>st</sup> try to correct dispersion



# Dispersion response simulations

## How to calculate the dispersion

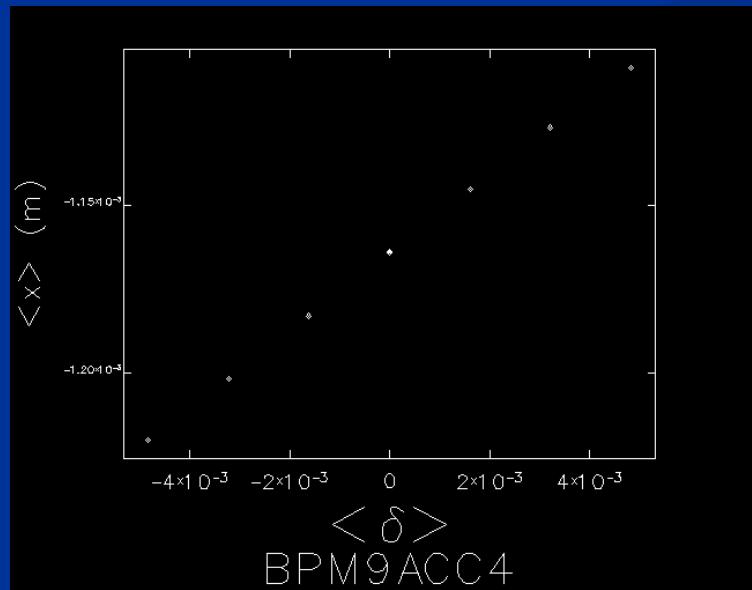
- **Twiss method**

Transport of the beam main parameters through the linac ( $\beta$ ,  $a$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $D$ ...)

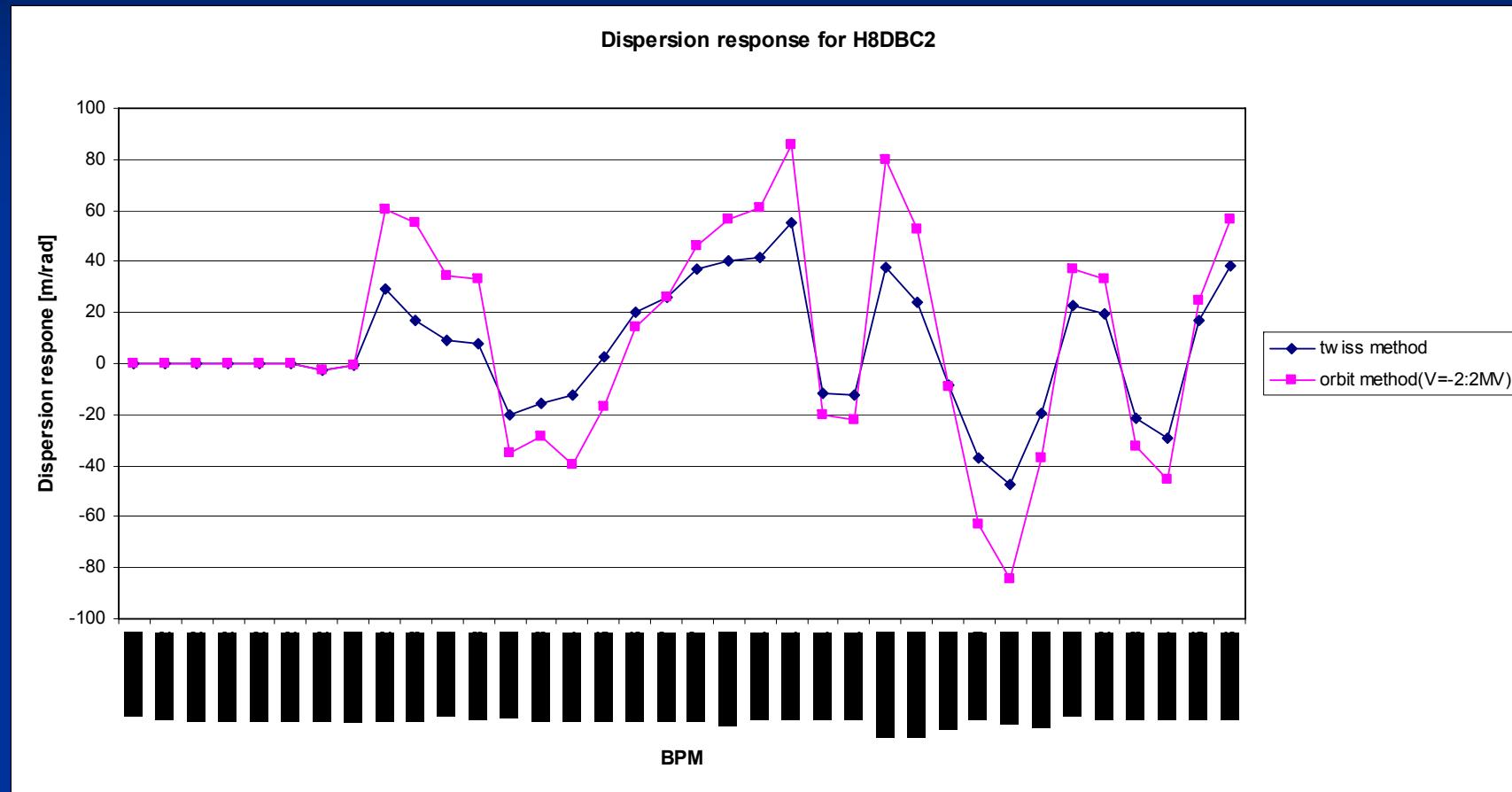
- **Orbit method**

Track particles for different energies

Look at the orbit and derive the dispersion

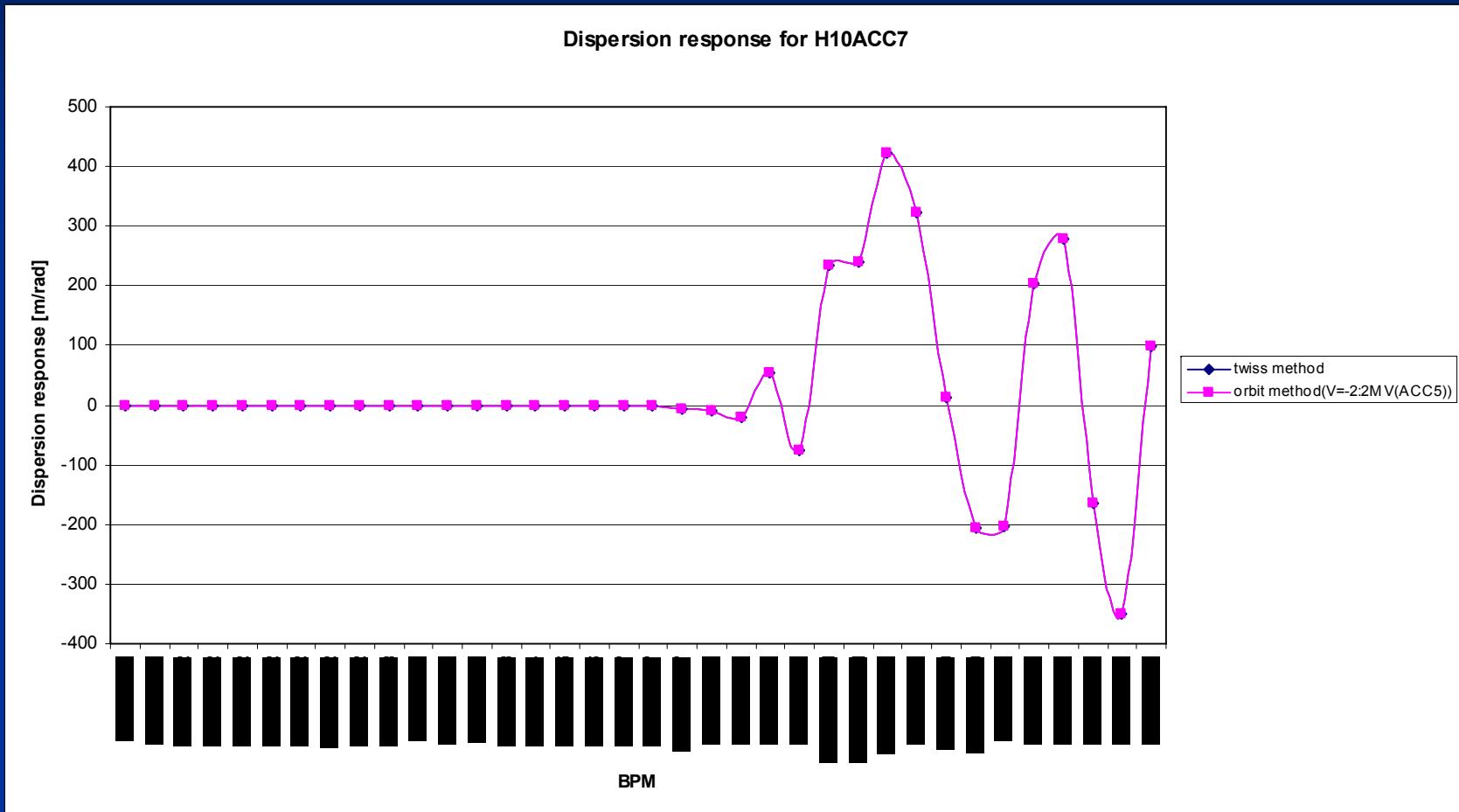


# Dispersion response simulations



No agreement if there is an RF cavity downstream the dispersion source

# Dispersion response simulations



Agreement if there is NOT an RF cavity downstream the dispersion source

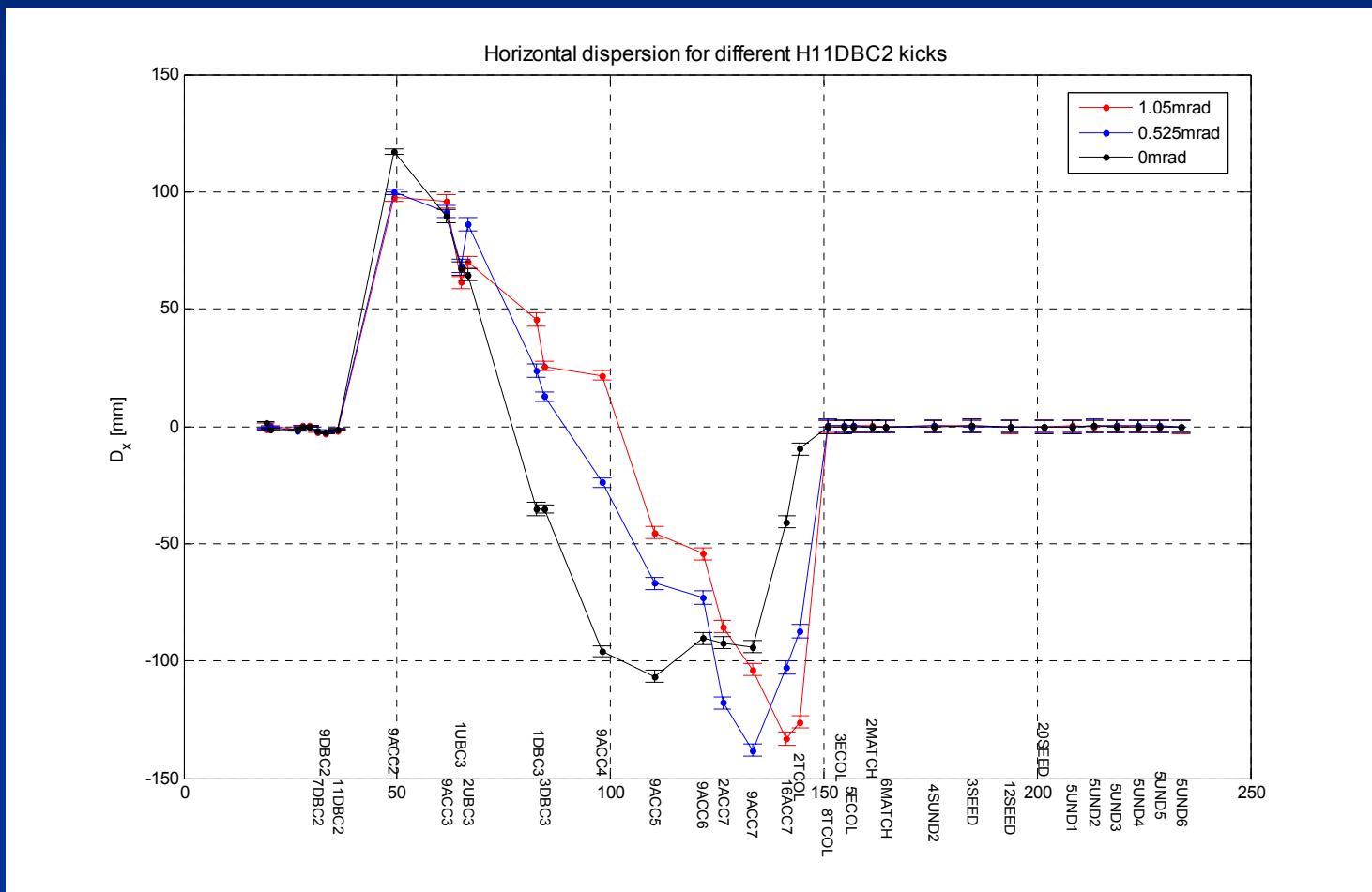
# Dispersion response simulations

Why these differences between “Twiss” and “orbit method”?

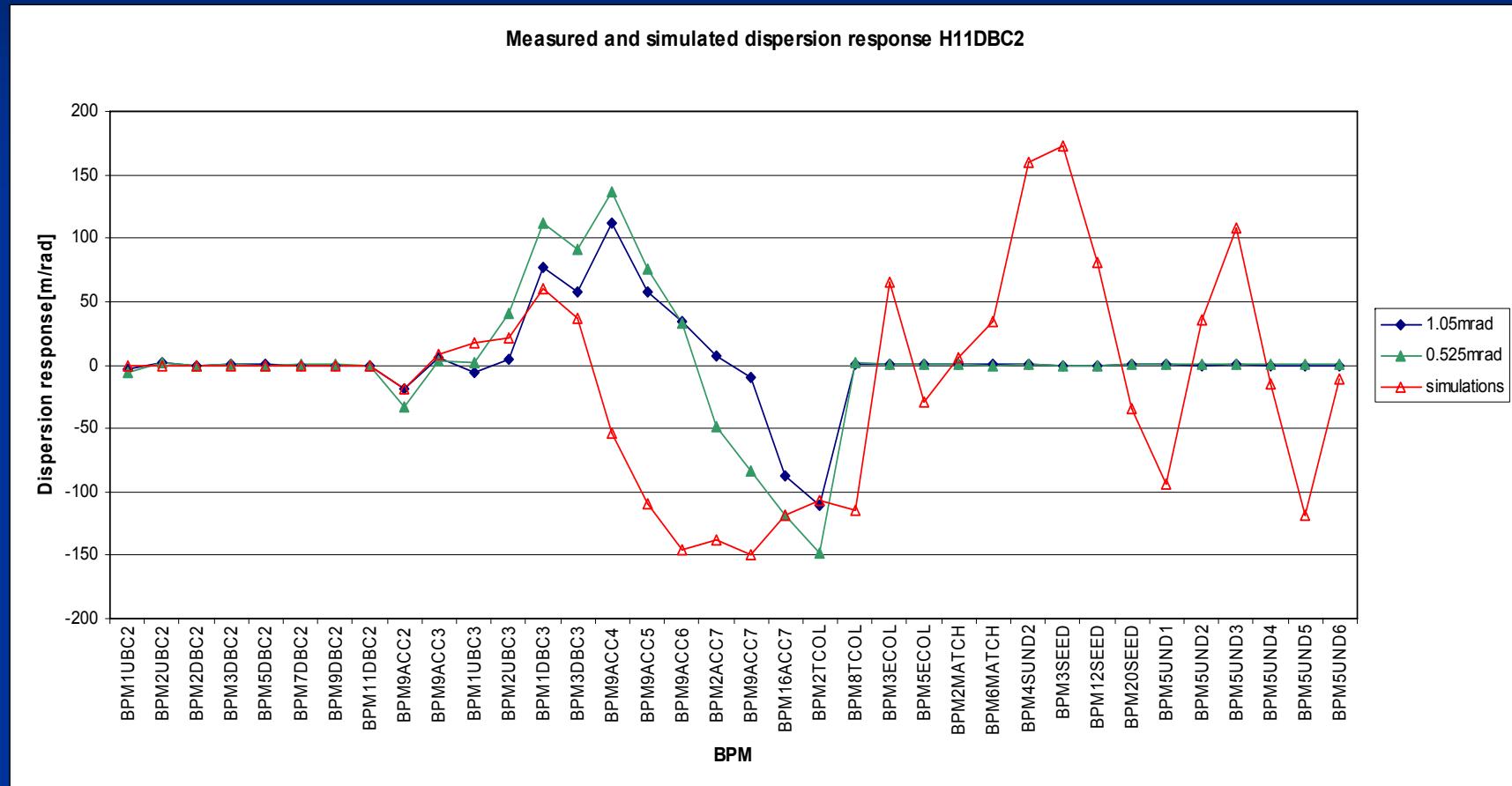
In elegant RF cavities are modeled with a 1<sup>st</sup> order matrix, therefore the terms of the trajectory are not included in the Twiss calculation

Meanwhile we believe the orbit method results

# Dispersion response H11DBC2 measurements

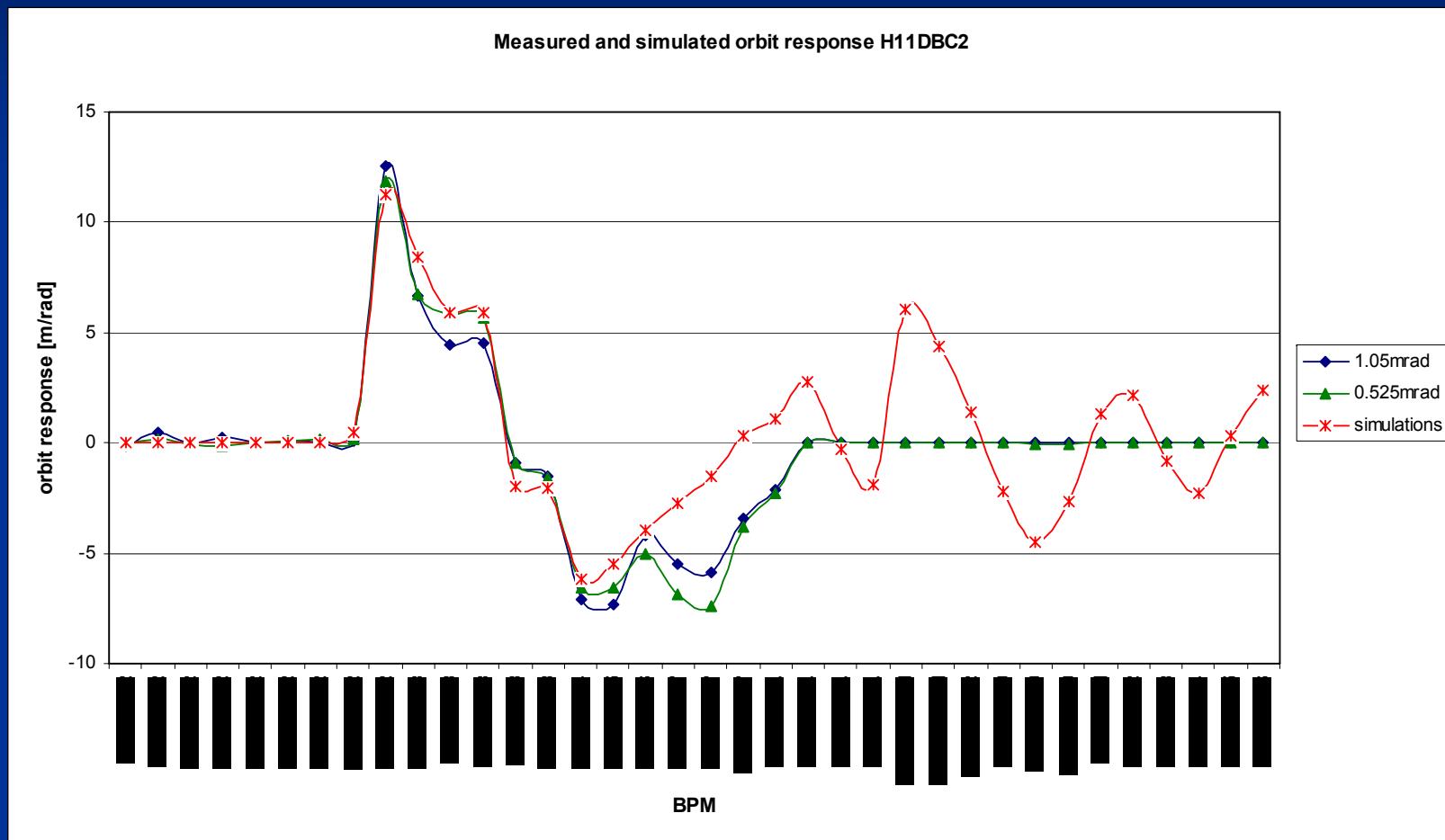


# Dispersion response H11DBC2 measurements vs simulations



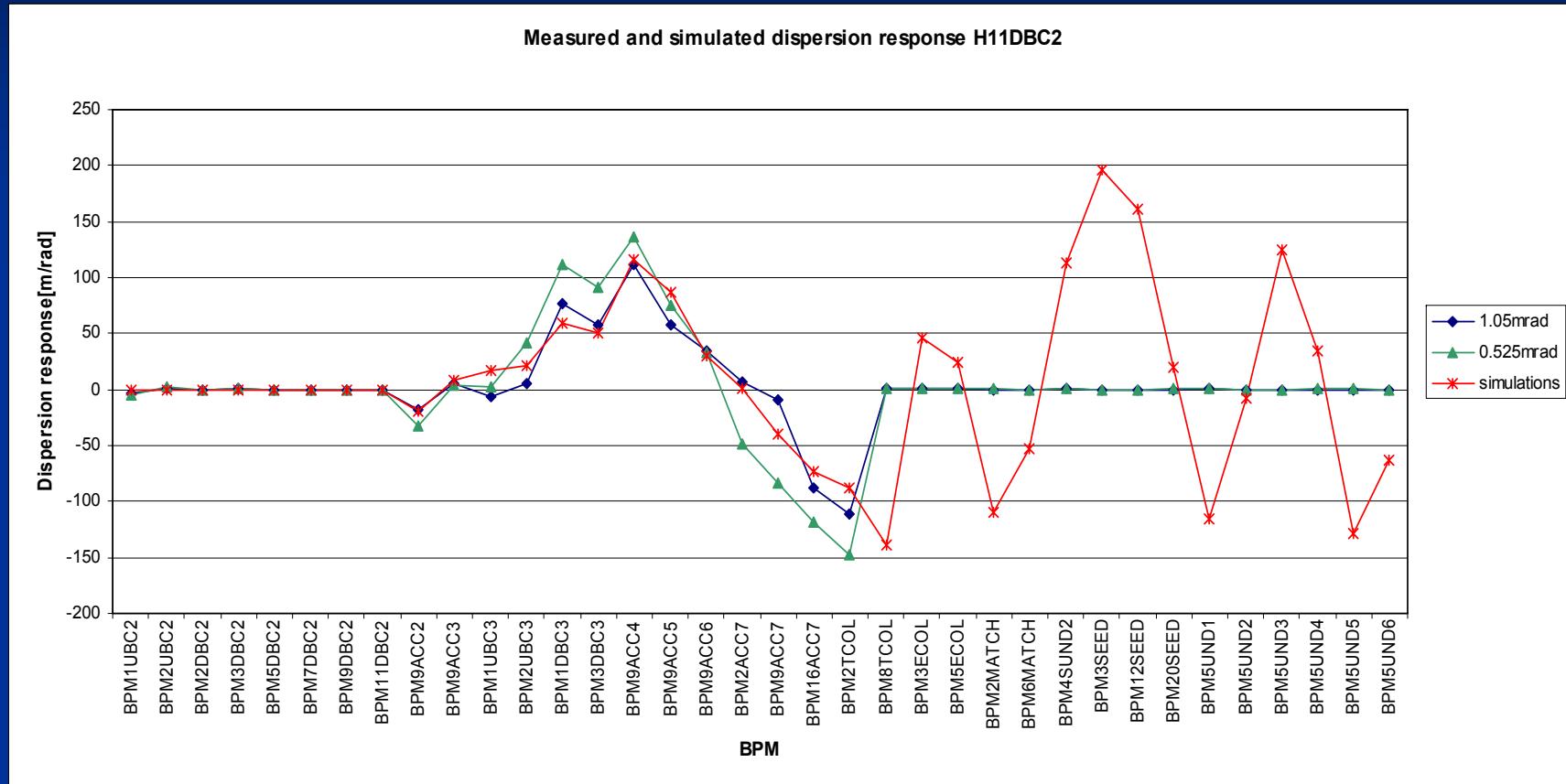
Ideal model  
~Agreement

# Orbit response H11DBC2 measurements vs simulations



Ideal model  
~Agreement

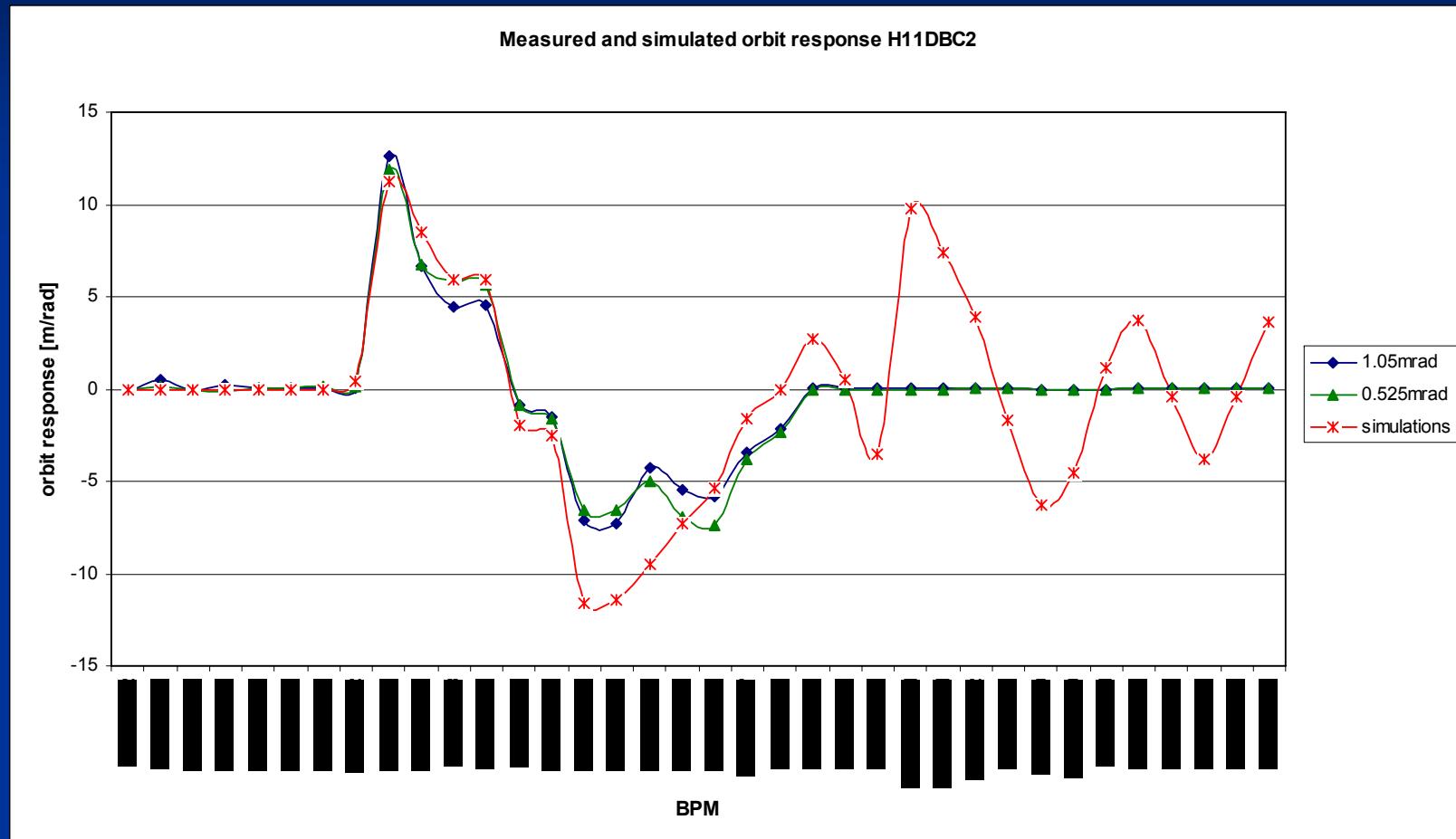
# Dispersion response H11DBC2 measurements vs simulations



↓ Q2DBC3 by 25% or ↑ Q3DBC3 by 30% or  
↓ Q2DBC3 by 15% & ↑ Q3DBC3 by 15%

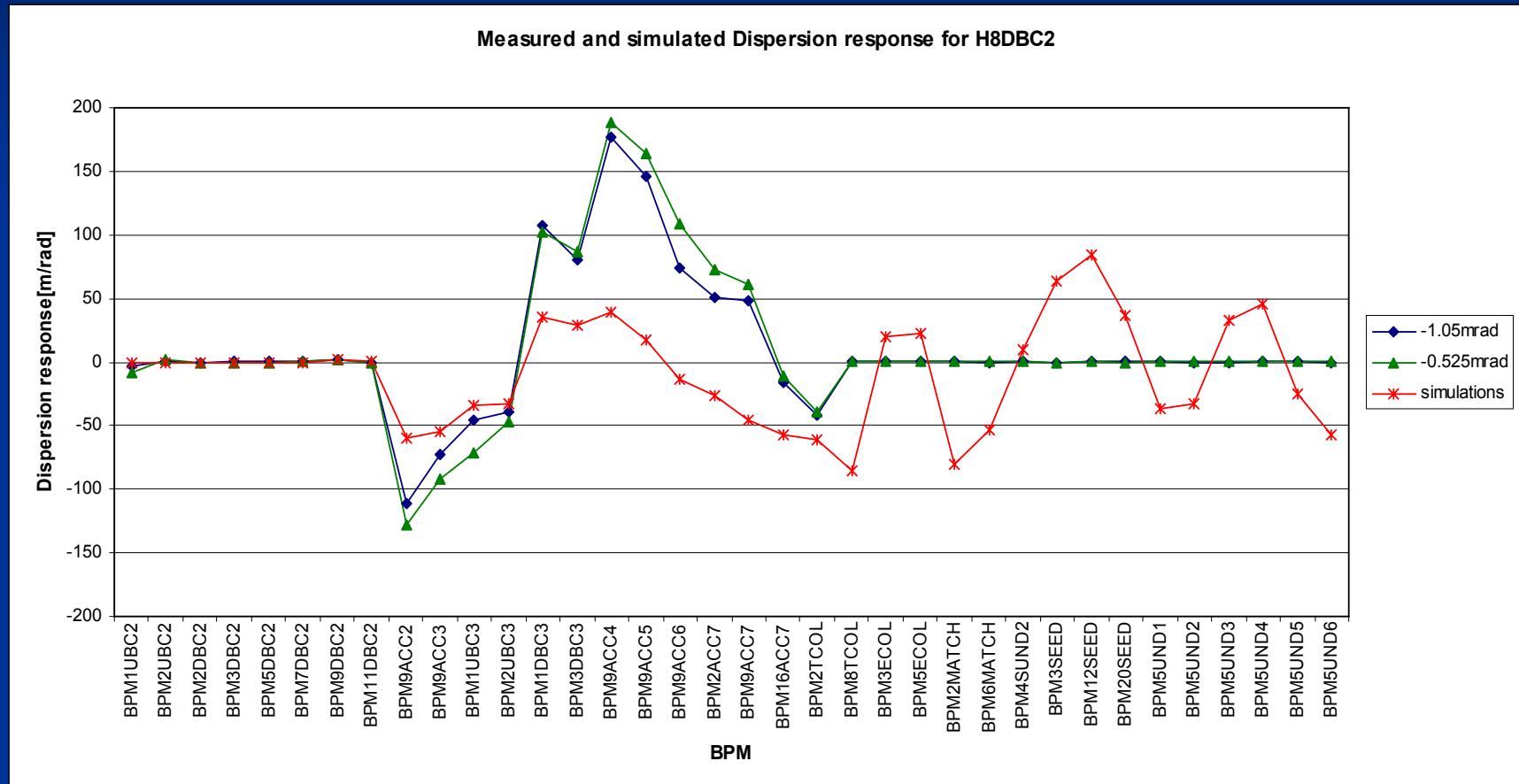
Agreement

# Orbit response H11DBC2 measurements vs simulations



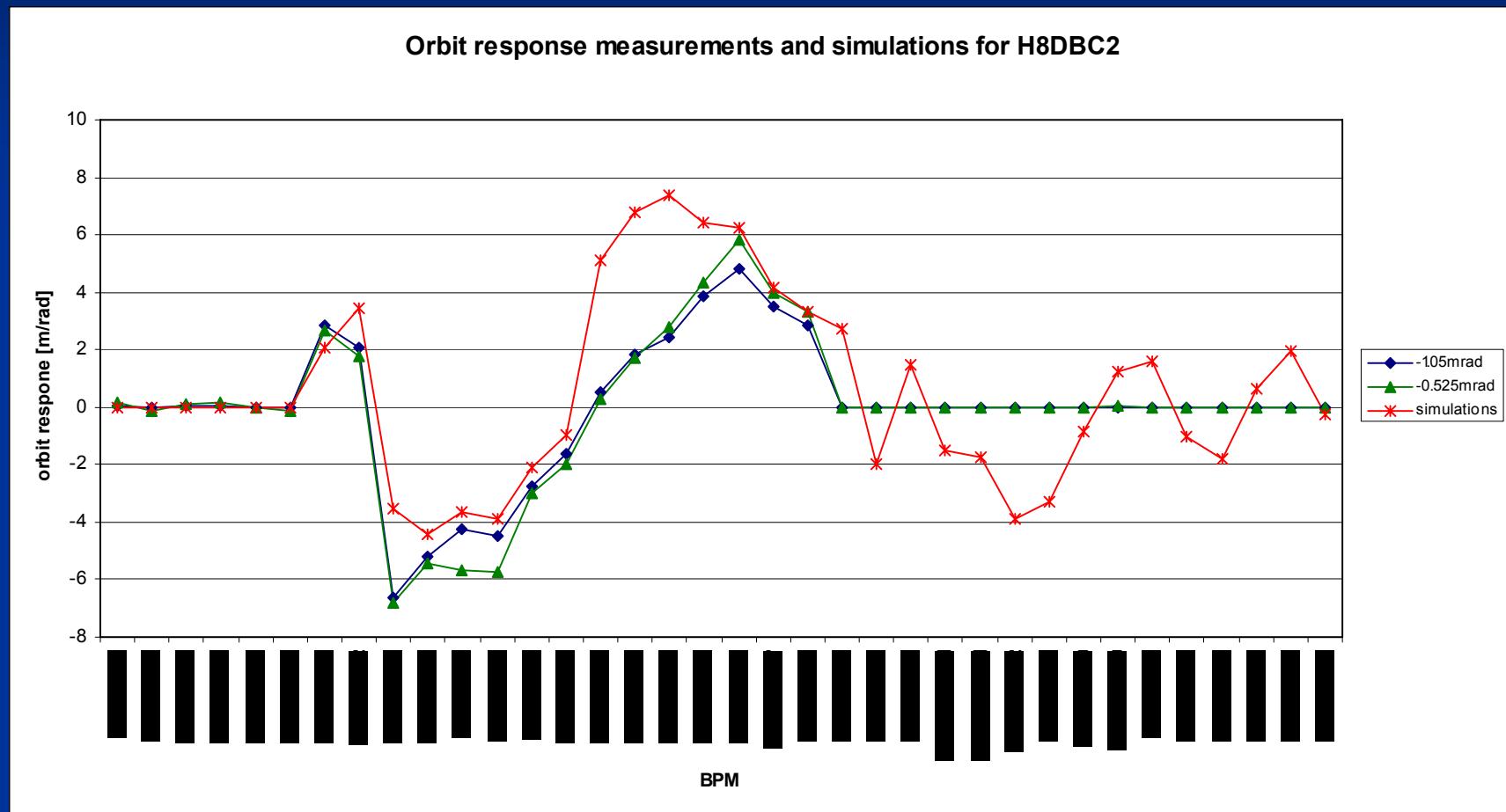
↓Q2DBC3 by 25% or ↑Q3DBC3 by 30% or  
↓Q2DBC3 by 15% & ↑Q3DBC3 by 15%  
~Agreement

# Dispersion response H8DBC2 measurements vs simulations



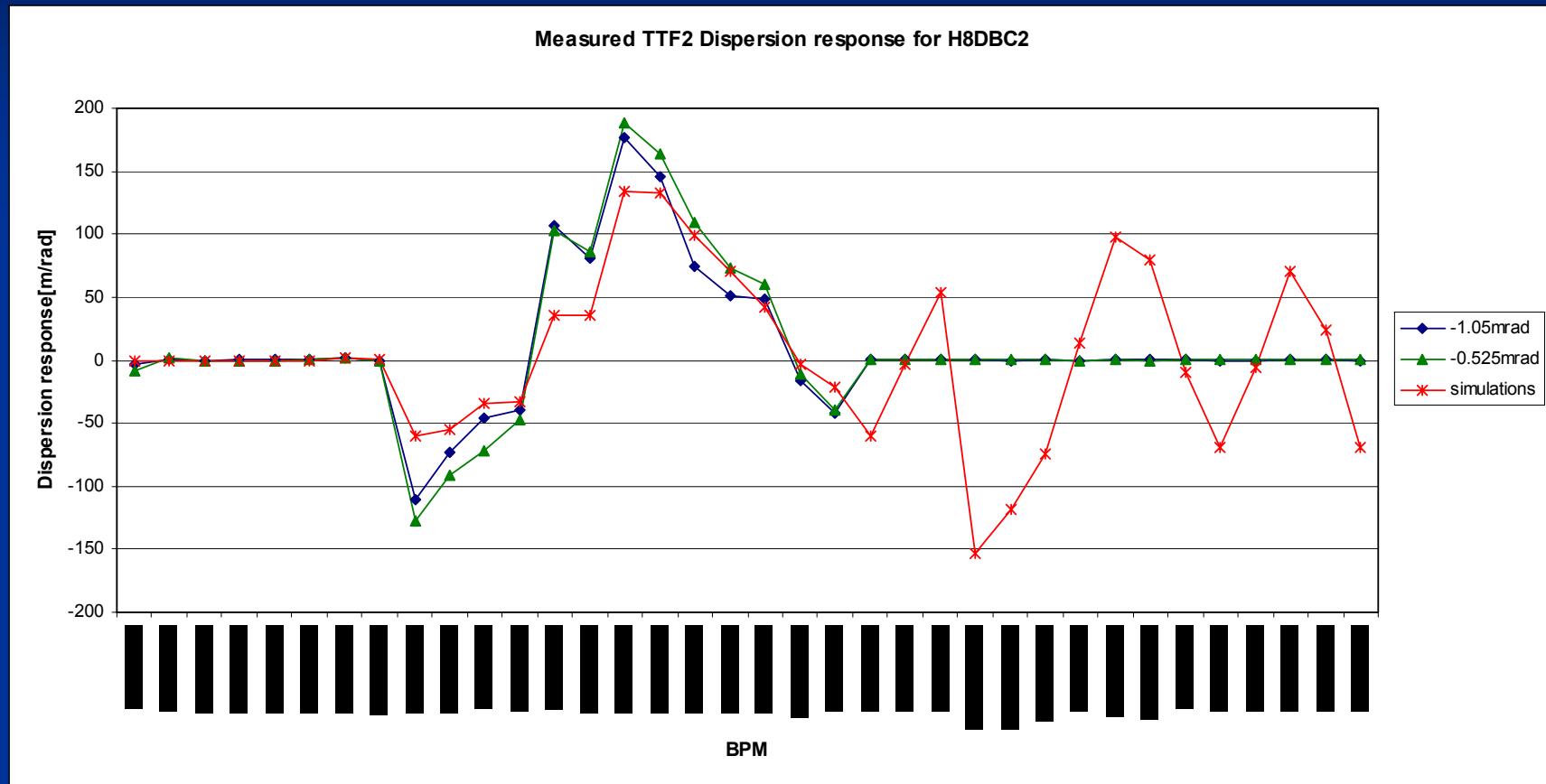
Ideal model  
~ Agreement

# Orbit response H8DBC2 measurements vs simulations



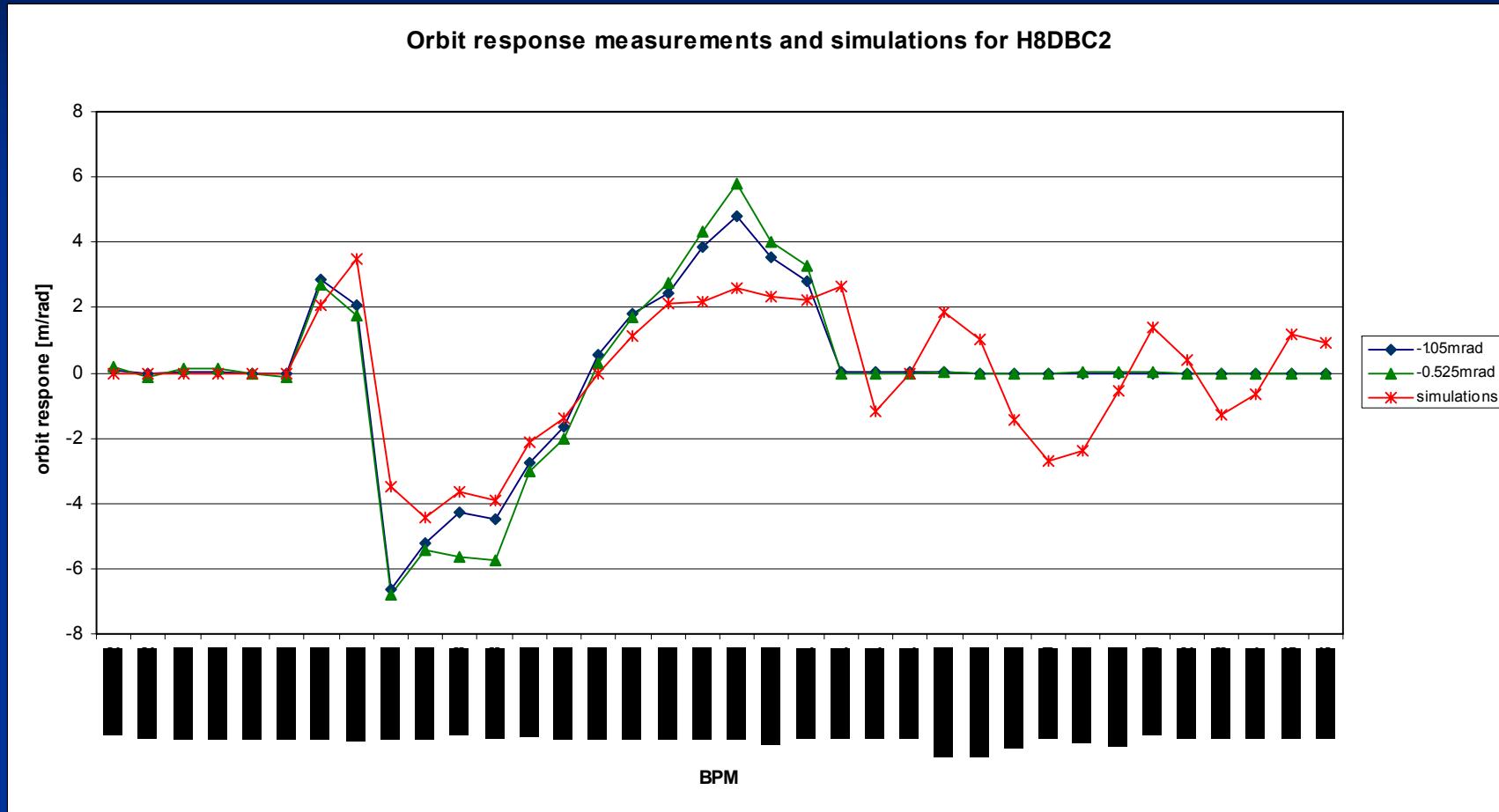
Ideal model  
~ Agreement

# Dispersion response H8DBC2 measurements vs simulations



↓Q2DBC3 by 25% or ↑Q3DBC3 by 30% or  
↓Q2DBC3 by 15% & ↑Q3DBC3 by 15%  
*Agreement*

# Orbit response H8DBC2 measurements vs simulations



↓Q2DBC3 by 25% or ↑Q3DBC3 by 30% or  
↓Q2DBC3 by 15% & ↑Q3DBC3 by 15%  
*Agreement*

# Summary/conclusions

- 1<sup>st</sup> try to correct global trajectory with success
- 1<sup>st</sup> try to correct dispersion without success
  - Why?      Machine optics ≠ design optics???
  - Any other error (energy...)???
- Dispersion measurements need high precision, stability and reproducibility. Therefore measurements are best done within a user run and not after a machine start-up.
- Optics of the machine have to be close to the design optics (or one has to use measured response matrices)

## Next Steps

- Simulate global trajectory & dispersion correction (analyze sensitivity to errors)
- Re-measure dispersion response for all steerers (12 hours)
- Either fix optics (off-line) or correct dispersion with measured response matrix (4 hours)

Thank you!